

## Israelis arrest West Bank youths

TEL AVIV, Dec. 14 (A.P.)—Security forces today dispersed a crowd of protesting students in the occupied West Bank and arrested several youths from a refugee camp for screening a Palestinian nationalist film, a military spokesman said. The spokesman said students from the town of Nablus threw stones to protest the extradition to Israel yesterday of Ziad Abu 'Ein, whom the Israeli claim planted a bomb in Israel in 1979. In the refugee camp of Qalandia, 10 kilometres north of Jerusalem, five residents were arrested for firing and throwing rocks at an Israeli military truck, also to protest Mr. Abu 'Ein's extradition, the spokesman said.

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## Klibi condemns Abu 'Ein's extradition

TUNIS, Dec. 14 (A.P.)—Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, today condemned the extradition from the United States to Israel of a wanted Palestinian, Ziad Abu 'Ein, as "a flagrant violation of international laws and practices." He also said in a statement from Arab League headquarters here that the decision was "a surrender to Israeli pressure and at the same time showing the scorn reserved for relations between the United States and all the Arab nations."

## Kuwait denounces Iranian executions

KUWAIT, Dec. 14 (Agencies)—Kuwait today condemned the reported execution by Iran of Iraqi prisoners of war, and attempts to undermine stability and security in Bahrain. "Kuwait condemns and denounces the execution of the Iraqi POWs which violates the principles of Islam, international conventions and human values," a foreign ministry spokesman said. "Kuwait also denounces and condemns attempts to create anarchy and undermines the stability in the sisterly state of Bahrain and other states," he said.

## 67 Americans leave Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, (A.P.)—Sixty-seven employees of the American Mobil Corp. and their families, given flowers by the Libyan government, departed on a chartered airliner today in line with the Reagan administration's orders.

## Iraq says 1600 Iranians killed

BEIRUT, Dec. 14 (R)—Iraq said today its forces had killed more than 1,600 Iranians in three days of fighting in west Iran. The Iraqi news agency quoted an Iraqi commander in the Sumar and Gilan-e-Gharb areas of Iran as saying that Iraqi forces had captured many tanks, vehicles and guns in the fighting in the Gulf war.

## Egyptian judge dies in Holland

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14 (R)—Egyptian Judge Abdullah Al 'Erian of the 15-member United Nations' International Court of Justice in The Hague, died of a heart attack in Leiden University Hospital on Saturday, a court official said today. Judge Al 'Erian, 61, was appointed to the court in February 1979. His term as a member of the court was scheduled to end in 1988. He was a former Egyptian ambassador to France and Switzerland and was married with three children.

## Iranian prosecutor lashes out at fanatics

BEIRUT, Dec. 14 (A.P.)—Iran's prosecutor-general said today many hardline followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini think just because they are loyal to the Islamic regime "they can do what they please." Tehran radio reported. Broadcasting an interview with the prosecutor-general the radio quoted him as saying that fanatic members of the Hezbollah (Party of God) think that unless they break the law "they will get nothing done." "This culture exists among the people, to a certain extent, and members of the Hezbollah which makes them think that just because they are Hezbollahis, they can do whatever they wish, in any manner they see fit," he added.

## Begin annexes Golan Heights

Israeli groups oppose move as 'unprecedented' and damaging to Middle East peace prospects

TEL AVIV, Dec. 14 (A.P.)—The Israeli government decided today to apply Israeli law to the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, in effect annexing it, Israeli radio announced.

"The government has decided to apply Israeli law to the Golan Heights," the radio said in a 1500 (1300 GMT) broadcast. It said Prime Minister Menachem Begin would bring the decision to parliament in the next hour.

Applying Israeli law to the Golan would make the territory occupied by Israel in June 1967 a part of Israel. Until now it has been under military law.

The radio quoted the leftist Mapam faction of the opposition Labour Party as saying it would oppose the move. The independent Shinui (change) party also said it was against it, saying "annexation of territory outside international borders is unprecedented," the radio said.

Opposition also came from former foreign minister Abba Eban, a Labour deputy, the radio said.

The decision came at a special cabinet meeting held just after Mr. Begin left hospital where he was nursing a broken hip-joint, the radio said.

The government has reportedly been under strong pressure from Israeli nationalists and farmers on the Golan to annex the territory.

The immediate reason for the move appeared to be to win favour with Israeli nationalists and soften their opposition to Israel's April withdrawal from the Sinai next April. The nationalists have vowed to block the withdrawal physically.

The government's timing may also have been picked to exploit world preoccupation with the Polish crisis, and by the notion that if Tel Aviv acts before the withdrawal, Egypt will mute its opposition lest it focus up prospects for a smooth Sinai pullout.

## Syria asks for U.N. intervention

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 14 (R)—Syria asked today for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created by Israel's proposed

annexation of the Golan Heights. The council members scheduled private consultations for later this evening.

## Nayef says Saudi aides are targets of an Iranian plot

RIYADH, Dec. 14 (R)—Saudi Arabia said today it had evidence it was one of the targets of an Iranian plot to kill government leaders in Gulf countries.

Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz was commenting on a statement yesterday by Bahrain that Iranian-trained saboteurs had been arrested in Bahrain.

The Bahraini statement said government and defence officials in Bahrain were among the targets of the group, which included some citizens of Bahrain and other Gulf states.

The official Saudi news agency quoted Prince Nayef as saying: "Saudi Arabia has evidence that it

## Arafat starts Greek visit

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (R)—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived here today for a three-day visit during which he is expected to discuss upgrading of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Athens to diplomatic status.

Strict security measures were in force. Mr. Arafat arrived from Beirut at a military airport and armed police guarded the route to the capital.

The visit is at the invitation of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, extended less than a week after the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek) gained power in elections last October.

the territory since the March 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The bleak, volcanic plateau, 1,185 square kilometres in size, is populated by about 10,000 Arabs and several thousand Jews who have built farm settlements there since 1967.

The decision was certain to provoke outrage in Syria, which has been embroiled in a dispute with Israel since last spring over Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon. Israel has threatened military action to force the removal of the missiles, and the Reagan administration sent special envoy Philip Habib on four shuttle missions to the Mideast trying without success to resolve the missile crisis.

Mr. Begin's government tried earlier this year to encourage Druse Arabs living in the Golan Heights to take Israeli citizenship, but the effort failed when the Druse who took Israeli papers suffered ostracism in their villages.

A side effect was an increase in Syrian nationalism among the Druse, who for years had put up little opposition to Israeli rule on the plateau. The offer of Israeli citizenship was followed by the appearance of Syrian flags in some Golan villages and demonstrations against the teaching of Hebrew in Golan schools.

In 1979 Mr. Begin said in a policy speech to parliament that Israel would consider a territorial compromise with Syria on the Golan Heights. "In negotiations with Syria, if they ever open, we will demand changes in the international line. We will not come down from the Golan Heights," he said.

Syria is regarded by some as Israel's most implacable enemy, and few Israelis see any prospect of peace with the Syrians.

Settlers rejoice

Settlers on the Golan rejoiced. "It's hard to digest this news and we'll go out into the streets and celebrate," said Eli Hackman of

Katzerin, a Golan settlement.

"This is a right step," said Sammy Bar-Lev, head of the settlers regional council. "We hope it will also apply to the Sinai and the withdrawal will be stopped."

Golan Arabs were stunned. "I am confused. This can't be. Call me back later," said Hassan Sabag of Majdel Shams, the largest Golan town.

Israel radio said the bill distributed on the 120 Knesset desks has three short clauses: The first says the Israeli "law, jurisdiction and administration" will apply to the Golan. The second says it takes effect the day parliament approves it, and the third empowers the minister of the interior to implement the law.

It does not use the word annexation, but the phrase "law, jurisdiction and administration" is Israeli code for including occupied territory in its borders. The radio said the defence ministry had been instructed to draw maps of the areas concerned.

The radio said Mr. Begin acted in response to a statement attributed yesterday to Syrian President Hafez Assad that his country would never recognise Israel, even if the Palestinians did. It said Mr. Begin also sought to exploit international preoccupation with the Polish crisis.

Armed forces radio said Mr. Begin called his senior ministers to his hospital bedside early in the morning to set up the cabinet meeting, and that the cabinet approved the decision unanimously.

Mapam deputy Imri Ron accused the government of acting with undue haste in order to prevent a public debate of the issue. He warned that it would damage peace prospects and said Mapam would insist that the Labour Party impose party discipline to vote against it.

The bill must pass three readings which usually take several months but could be speeded up to a matter of days.

## Arab League to consult on annexation

TUNIS, Dec. 14 (R)—Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi was in touch tonight with members of the league over the proposed annexation by Israel of the Golan Heights, league sources said.

They said Mr. Klibi might issue a statement later tonight when his consultations would be completed.

## Egypt condemns Israeli move

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (R)—Egypt tonight condemned Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights as illegal and a blow to Middle East peace efforts.

A foreign ministry statement described the move as a blatant violation of the Camp David peace framework which would increase tension in the region.

It called on the United Nations and "all peace loving powers in Israel and the whole world to resist measures like this which form a threat to the future of peace."

## Pro-labour trends show in Maltese poll

VALLETTA, Dec. 14 (R)— Jubilant supporters of Malta's ruling Labour Party celebrated an election victory in the streets today although results have been declared for only three of the 65 seats in parliament.

Officials of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's Labour Party said they were confident it would retain the 34 seats it won in 1976 and that it would have a three-seat majority after last Saturday's election. They attributed their con-

## Qasem urges Haig to help free Abu 'Ein

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra)—Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem summoned this afternoon U.S. Ambassador in Amman Richard Vets and handed him a letter addressed to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig related to the extradition of the Jordanian citizen, Ziad Abu 'Ein to the Israeli authorities.

The letter expressed the sorrow and pain which Jordan feels because of this action that contravenes international laws and human rights, particularly that it is well known to everyone that the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab areas violate all international laws and human rights. The letter also said that Israeli prisons are full of thousands of Arab citizens who are suffering the cruellest forms of torture because of their resistance to occupation and their confrontation of Israel's designs aimed at evacuating the Arab residents from their lands and implanting in their place Israeli settlers in preparation for annexing the occupied Arab areas to the Zionist entity.

Mr. Qasem explained in his letter to Mr. Haig that in view of these inhuman Israeli practices the fate awaiting Mr. Abu 'Ein will not be any better than the fate of thousands of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons.

Concluding his letter, Mr. Qasem called on the U.S. government to act quickly to secure the safety of Mr. Abu 'Ein as well as his family and relatives.

## NCC members denounce French stance, Iranians and Abu 'Ein's extradition

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra)—The National Consultative Council (NCC) today reiterated Jordan's condemnation of France's new Middle East policy and denounced the extradition by the United States to Israel of a Jordanian national.

A statement issued after today's session, devoted largely to presentation of the 1982 budget, also condemned the murder of Iraqi prisoners of war by Iran.

During the session, NCC member Yassin Barrihi, who spoke on behalf of other NCC members, said recent statements by French officials on the Middle East "veer from the path of right and justice," and blamed the "fragmentation of Arab ranks" for the shift in France's policies.

NCC member Ahmad Abu Qoura invoked the Third Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war to condemn Iran's massacre of large numbers of Iraqi prisoners of war.

## Haig returns to Washington

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (R)—U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig left here today for Washington after cancelling a planned six-nation tour because of the Polish crisis.

Mr. Haig, in Brussels for a NATO foreign ministers' meeting last week, had been due to travel to Israel and Turkey yesterday and go on to Pakistan, India, Egypt and Morocco.

He will not attend an emergency meeting today of the North Atlantic Council.

Confidence to projections based on votes counted so far. Malta has a complicated proportional representation system.

But the opposition Nationalists led by Edward Fenech Adami refused to concede victory, saying they would await the official results.

The Labour Party, in power for the last 10 years, has taken Malta on a Socialist and Non-aligned path which Dr. Adami has pledged to change by restoring close ties with the West.

## 1982 budget submitted to NCC for approval

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra)—The government today presented a JD 765 million budget for 1982 to the National Consultative Council and asked the 60 members to approve it within the constitutional period.

Addressing the NCC session, presided over by Speaker Ahmad Tarawneh and attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh said the total figures for the draft budget were JD 127 million more than those for 1981.

He said local revenues for the coming year are estimated at JD 338 million, an increase of 78 million over 1981, while recurrent expenditures are estimated to amount to JD 419.6 million.

Mr. Masa'deh said the budget, if approved by the NCC, will become the "document that guides the government's plans and programmes for the coming year in the financial, developmental, economic and social fields."

While this budget is "an extension of the 1981 budget, it is characterised by the fact that it includes the government's programmes and projects for the second year of the five-year economic and social development plan (1981-85), Mr. Masa'deh said.

He added that the draft budget "comes at a time when political conditions, with their domestic and pan-Arab aspects, have remained unchanged since the 1981 budget was prepared."

The finance minister said the government seeks to achieve the following objectives in 1982:

— To strengthen our armed forces by developing their arma-

ment capabilities and raising their efficiency; as well as supporting public security organs to enable them to perform their duty in achieving more security, law and order for all citizens throughout the country.

— To implement projects included in the five-year development plan and to advance the development, economic and social policy of the country.

— To work for improving government services in education, health, social care, housing, water, transport, communications and electricity.

— To give priority to joint projects and to pay special attention to implementing those projects financed by funds from the joint Arab Development Decade.

— To work for the accumulation of strategic food reserves, to continue budget-support of certain essential foodstuffs whose prices keep going up, and to gradually reduce prices in accordance with the aspirations of the development plan.

— To render budget-support to energy consumption. In this connection, the government will continue to seek to secure energy sources and to seriously explore and utilise new ones.

— To work for checking imported and local inflation through an integrated fiscal and monetary policy leading to relative stability in prices.

— To continue to bridge the gap and strike a balance between the local revenues and the state's recurrent expenditures, by the end of the five-year development plan through curbing recurrent expenditures and increasing local revenues by improving the methods of collection.

The finance minister explained that the estimated local revenues for 1982 would cover 80.5 per cent of the estimated recurrent expenditures, compared to 78 per cent in 1981.

Arab aid for 1982 is expected to reach JD 260 million, in addition to funds allocated for the support of the armed forces, Mr. Masa'deh said.

If loans allocated to the development projects, estimated at JD 131 million are added, total revenues would become JD 729 million, he added.

The finance minister said the 1982 recurrent expenditures were estimated at JD 419.6 million, compared to JD 363.1 million in 1981. He added that adjusted figures for 1981 totalled JD 380.2 million — an increase of 15.5 per cent over the estimated figures.

He said the 1982 capital expenditures, including development and other expenditures, were estimated at JD 345.4 million, compared to JD 275.1 million in 1981. Capital expenditures represent 45.1 per cent of the total state budget, and projects financed by loans and aid are estimated at JD 131 million in

## Poles seek asylum in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 (A.P.)—Eighteen Polish nationals have sought political asylum in the southern Swedish port Ystad since martial law was proclaimed over the weekend, police reported today. "That is a lot for two days. Normally we get one or two applications for asylum a week," police superintendent Kaj Hansson told the Swedish news agency TT. Among the 18 were three crewmen from a ferry that arrived in Sweden from the Polish port city Swinoujscie yesterday. "The 18 will be questioned and allowed to stay in town until the immigration board informs us of its decision," Mr. Hansson said.

1982, compared to JD 107.7 million in 1981, he added.

Mr. Masa'deh said he expected the budget deficit for 1982 to reach JD 36 million — 4.7 per cent of the total budget and 10.6 per cent of local revenues. "This is an acceptable rate," he commented.

The finance minister said that the 1982 draft budget gives JD 32.3 million in aid to independent public establishments and the country's three universities to help them render public services in education, housing, transportation, electricity and water.

He added that expenditures of these establishments during 1981 amounted to JD 318.7 million.

Mr. Masa'deh said that JD 39.5 million have been allocated to road projects; JD 14.9 million to complete the Queen Alla airport, expected to be operational in the second half of 1982; JD 19.7 million to railroad and ports projects;

JD 16.3 million to telecommunications; JD 29.7 million to projects of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA); JD 8.6 million to complete phosphate, chemical fertiliser and other industrial complexes; JD 6.1 million to oil and oil shale prospecting; JD 10.5 million to the Ministry of Supply; JD 32.6 million to the Ministry of Education and the universities; JD 6 million to health and social development; JD 22 million to drinking water projects. In addition JD 52.6 million have been allocated for services in the recurrent Ministry of Education budget; JD 17 million for the Ministry of Health; JD 2.8 million for the Ministry of Social Development and JD 1.2 million for water projects, the minister said.

Mr. Masa'deh added that JD 31.6 million have been allocated for irrigation and agricultural projects; including JD 26.7 million to the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), JD 4.9 million to develop agricultural production, animal wealth, forestry and soil preservation.

The finance minister noted with regret that Libya and Algeria have failed to pay their financial commitments pledged at the Baghdad summit. He also thanked Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar for not only fulfilling their financial obligations, but also for paying the shares of Libya and Algeria.

Mr. Masa'deh paid a special tribute to Iraq which has fulfilled, despite the burden of its war with Iran, its financial commitments in accordance with the Baghdad and Amman summits.

At the end of Mr. Masa'deh's speech, the NCC decided to refer the draft law of the general state budget to its financial committee, which will hold its first meeting on Tuesday under its chairman Dr. Khalil Al Salem.

The new 20-man military council of national salvation said it did not intend to return Poland to the way it was ruled when workers rose against the system in the strikes of 1980.

But as the full extent of the military takeover sank home, it became apparent that the authorities had sought to deliver a mortal blow to Solidarity, the Soviet bloc's first free trade union. Hundreds of Solidarity activists, dissidents, and intellectuals were detained yesterday. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was officially said to be in a government guest house.

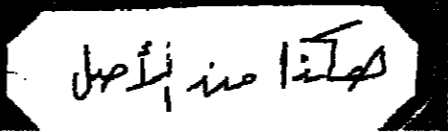
All petrol sales have been stopped for private motorists reducing the flow of traffic on streets to a trickle. Troops flagged down cars for spot checks and prevented people driving out of the capital.

An eight-hour curfew was in force overnight. Telephones and telex lines were cut, banks closed and airline flights suspended.

The six-day working week, abolished in one of Solidarity's many victories over the authorities, was reintroduced.

Officers of Solidarity free trade union who escaped the mass detentions yesterday after the military took over vowed that the union would not surrender.

The military, led by prime minister and party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is also defence minister, said they had assumed power to avoid civil war.



NATIONAL

# Food aid works for development

The 12th-century castle of Al Rabad, a relic of Salah Al Din Al Ayyoubi, dominates the countryside near Ajloun, some 95 kilometres northwest of Amman. From its battlements, one can admire the breathtaking highland view and rural landscape, made even more beautiful by the sweeping lines of the erosion-control structures which appear to have been carved straight out of the mountainside. These stone-and-earth structures, built by hand to preserve the precious resources of the soil from further deterioration, are the result of the skill and hard work of the people of Jordan. They are concrete proof of what can be achieved through development assistance in the form of food for work. They also illustrate how Jordan has learned to make use of food aid as an investment for development.

World Food Programme deputy representative in Jordan  
By Farid Oufi

JORDAN IS a small country, with a mountainous part and a vast stretch of desert in the east. In much of the highland areas the already scarce land resources have been fast deteriorating. Periodic droughts and occasional heavy rainfall cause soil erosion, flooding and sedimentation with serious consequences not only in the hilly areas, but also in the coun-

try's lowlands. The land is owned mostly by small farmers with less than 50 dunums (about 5 hectares) each, while many have as little as 25 dunums and some even smaller individual holdings, the result of fragmentation. This makes farming in highland regions as a rule an unprofitable enterprise which barely enables farmers to subsist.

let alone prosper, without assistance.

Since Jordan produces only about one third of its annual meat and milk requirements, and its wheat production is constantly threatened by lack of rain, agriculture faces perhaps the most difficult battle of any sector of the economy. The problem is how to develop additional sources of food.

In order to do this, the government has sought to mobilise farmers and encourage them through self-help activities to expand farming on every dunum of highland fit for cultivation. At the same time, it is endeavouring to create an agro-forestry system to integrate range improvement and sheep production, thus stimulating better management of land and animals.

Since these enterprises require the active participation of the people, WFP food assistance, acting as an incentive, has contributed greatly to their progress.

type of soil-conservation work has been practised here since the time of the Romans, and a few ancient constructions can still be seen today; but it has now acquired a new dimension with the increasing need to produce more food for the survival and welfare of the subsistence farmer.

Most of this work, aimed at protecting the farmers' plots from erosion and topsoil losses, is done by hand. Once it is done, the land becomes suitable for rain-fed farming.

Olive and other fruit trees, which have proved to be income-producing, are interplanted with grapevines to ensure a maximum rate of return for the farmer. Steep and rocky areas are planted by village labour with pine, cypress and other forest trees. In addition to preserving environmental beauty, this forestry operation has also a protective function: forest trees contribute to the success of the soil-conservation programme. In particular, they prevent sedimentation in the few reservoirs that exist in the country; they also protect vegetable plantations from flooding.

Since 1975 some 11,000 hectares of land, which had been idle because of advanced soil erosion, have been brought into cultivation and some 9,000 hectares of slopes have been planted with forest trees. Both programmes are becoming a development priority in an attempt to halt the deterioration of land resources.

### Experimental activities

The integration of rain-fed farming and sheep production into an agro-forestry system is being tested on a number of selected sites. Farmers are encouraged through their cooperatives to protect potential rangeland from indiscriminate grazing. They are attempting to increase its animal-carrying capacity by deferring grazing. This will permit the growth of natural grass and planted shrubs, which will be cut and utilised at maturity. In this way, the rangeland base will gradually expand and allow larger flocks of sheep to graze on it. Farmers are also encouraged to drop the wheat/fallow rotation in favour of a wheat/forage-legume rotation, again in order to increase forage output. As a result, farmers

who were previously compelled to sell their lambs prematurely for lack of forage will soon be able to engage in the more profitable occupation of lamb-fattening. In an innovative action, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation launched the establishment of cooperatives specialised in sheep-fattening, with the first of such cooperatives being established in Madaba in early 1981.

The increased supply of Jordan's favourite meat — lamb — produced by the cooperatives will help stabilise local prices and scale down the heavy dependence on meat imports, at present running at around 60 per cent of annual requirements.

At the end of the first season, the results of these experimental activities have provided grounds enough to continue with the undertaking.

### A package of incentives

IN ALL these activities, the main thrust of the effort has been to stimulate the interest of small farmers in the proper management of land and animals through a package of incentives.

Food aid, donated by WFP, has played an important role in supporting the government's action. Used as a supplement to the workers' wages, it has encouraged participation in self-help activities and increased labour productivity in such operations as the construction of terraces and other erosion-control work, as well as tree planting. It has also supported operations to protect and develop range reserves. Through a limited sale of WFP wheat, a revolving fund has been established to enable the poorer cooperatives to provide loans to low-income sheep breeders without the collateral security usually demanded by credit organisations.

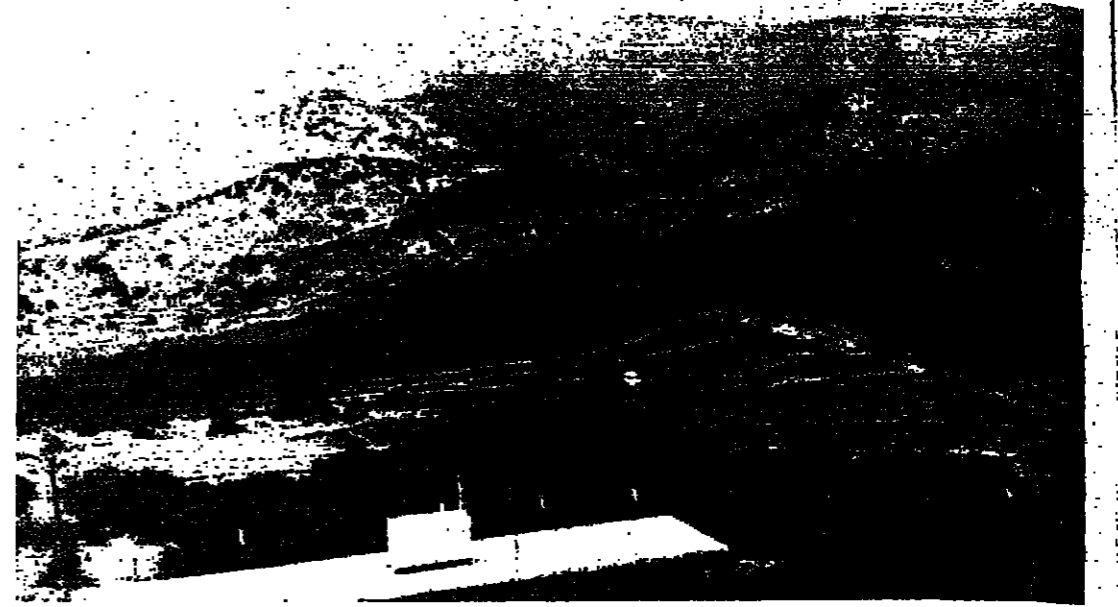
Along with the provision of food, the government has been supporting soil erosion-prevention measures by providing technical supervision in order to ensure that the best standards of workmanship help to maintain soil fertility and minimise the recurrence of erosion. Government-management nurseries are active all the year around to produce seedlings of improved varieties of olive and other high-value fruit

trees for distribution to farmers at low cost; forest seedlings are even distributed free of charge to the public, in addition to about 1.5 million seedlings used in the afforestation programme every year. Small farmers have easy access to credit organisations where they can obtain loans for land development. Minimum wages for farm labourers have increased by 250 per cent over the

last five years, a clear indication of the government's determination to keep agro-forestry activities alive and to halt the drift of village wage-earners to the large towns in search of more lucrative jobs. There is, furthermore, a special incentive for cooperatives taking part in the range-improvement programme: any cooperative that can develop the land assigned to it into a servicing range-reserve will

be granted legal tenure of that land.

The people who are engaged in this undertaking feel a real sense of accomplishment. The investments being made, whether of cash, technical assistance, labour or food aid, are providing a lasting contribution to development by increasing food resources in this food-deficit country.



Erosion-control walls are built to make the land suitable for dry farming.



Olive and other fruit trees are interplanted with grapevines to ensure maximum returns for the farmer.

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# NATIONAL

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Bahraini aide arrives

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — Bahraini Industrial Development Minister Yousef Al Shirawi arrived in Amman this afternoon for a two-day visit to Jordan to participate in the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Jordan, which will be held in Amman on Tuesday. Mr. Shirawi, who is a trustee of the university, will also meet with officials of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, to discuss aspects of cooperation in aviation between Jordan and Bahrain.

### Taxis top 8,000

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — The number of Jordanian taxis operating on domestic and external routes has reached 8,015, including 2,570 service taxis operating in Amman and 2,490 private taxis, operated by 126 taxi offices. There are 2,250 service taxis operating on 223 routes between Amman and various cities and villages.

### Heater users warned of dangers

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Civil Defence Directorate has appealed to the public to be cautious when using heaters fuelled by kerosene and diesel oil. He warned the owners of such heaters not to let children play with them, and not to place children's toys near them, in order to prevent fires. The source also appealed to citizens not to dry clothes on their heaters, to air out their rooms and houses regularly, and never to go to bed while the heaters are on.

### Phosphate train cars derailed

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — Six phosphate wagons were derailed yesterday at the Batn Al Ghown station on the Aqaba railroad. Aqaba Rail Corporation Director General Subheil Hamzah said that material damage was slight, and there were no casualties. Railroad traffic will be resumed in the next two days, he said.

### Alia seeks more flights to London

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakan will leave for London at the end of this week to hold talks with British aviation officials on an increase in the number of flights to London by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the local press reported today. It said Alia wants to make flights a week and to amend the memorandum of understanding signed between the Jordanian and British civil aviation authorities in 1979.

### University places for Iraqi students

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — The University of Jordan has decided to allocate 50 seats at its various faculties for Iraqi students in the academic year 1982-83, the local press reported today. The University allocated another 10 seats for Iraqi students studying at the expense of the government of Jordan, it said.

### Morocco appoints envoy to Jordan

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — The government of Jordan has approved Morocco's nomination of Abdul Latif Al Iraqi as its ambassador to Jordan, the local press reported today. Mr. Iraqi currently holds the position of ambassador at the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Labour flow to Saudi said declining

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — Al Ra'i newspaper has quoted Ministry of Labour sources as saying that the number of Jordanian workers leaving to work in Saudi Arabia and Libya has decreased as compared to that during the past three years. The sources were quoted as saying that 2,623 Jordanian workers went to work in Saudi Arabia during the past 11 months, while 5,004 workers went to work there last year and 7,310 in the year before. While no workers left for Libya this year, 203 went to work there last year, the same sources reportedly said.

### Omar named chamber deputy chief

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — Former diplomat Abdul Hamid Omar has been appointed deputy director of the Amman Chamber of Industry. The decision to establish the position was adopted during a meeting today of the chamber's board of directors. Mr. Omar, who served in Jordan's diplomatic missions in Rome, Jeddah, Damascus, Khartoum and New York, will leave the Foreign Ministry where, for the past few months, he was assistant director of the political department. Before that he served for four years as director of the ministry's education department.

### Swedish mission opens formally

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — Ambassador of Sweden and Mrs. Sten Stromholm this evening held a reception to mark the opening of the Swedish embassy in Amman. The new embassy is located in Shmeisani, behind the Alia Art Gallery. The resident charge d'affaires is Mr. Mathias Mossberg. Ambassador Stromholm remains resident in Beirut.

### 63 questions about Mohammad

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — The council of Islamic organisations and societies in Jordan has organised a general competition on the anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad's birth. The council has allocated JD 1,000 as prizes for the winners in the contest, in which contestants will be asked 63 questions dealing with the Prophet's life. The contest rules will be published in the local papers on Friday, and March 1, 1982 has been fixed as the last date for submission of entries.

## Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some clouds and southwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	17
Aqaba	9	22
Deserts	3	18
Jordan Valley	11	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 18, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 43 per cent.

## Visiting Indian religious leader receives first-order decoration

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — On behalf of His Majesty King Hussein, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sbarif today bestowed the Jordanian Kawkab medal of the first order on Sultan Dr. Mohammad Burhaneddin, the head of a visiting delegation representing the Bohra community in India. The medal had been granted to the religious leader by King Hussein. Mr. Sbarif also presented to him a copy of the Koran as gift from King Hussein.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan this morning received Dr. Burhaneddin and his delegation. Prince Hassan affirmed to the guest deleg-

ation Jordan's interest in strengthening ties among Muslims. He said it is time for "a true Islamic awakening, based on faith and closer communication to restore the glory of this nation, which is facing continuous challenges from the enemies of Muslims, particularly the Zionist enemy."

Dr. Burhaneddin explained to Crown Prince Hassan the history of the Bohra community and its conditions. He asserted its support of the Muslim brethren in the face of the challenges facing the Islamic Nation. The meeting was attended by Mr. Sharif.

## Aide discusses school project with EEC envoy

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — Director of Education at the Ministry of Education 'Izzat Jaradat today discussed with representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC) in Amman aspects of cooperation between the ministry and the EEC on the establishment of the Maftaq industrial school and the equipment needed for it.

They also made a detailed review of the Madaba industrial school project, and agreement was reached to draw up an interim plan to provide the necessary equipment and apparatus for this project.

## 18 Jordanian artists exhibit their paintings; gallery gets donation from grateful patron

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia opened at the Spanish Cultural Centre this evening an exhibition of contemporary Jordanian artists' work.

Oil and water-colour paintings are shown in the exhibition, in which 18 artists are participating.

Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, members of the diplomatic corps and their wives and many other guests attended the opening of the exhibition.

Also today, Princess Wijdan Ali, the president of the Royal Society for Fine Arts, received at the Jordan National Gallery a painting donated to the gallery by Jordanian citizen Mohammad Abu Al 'Einein.

## CORRECTION

An article on page 2 of Monday's Jordan Times, about a fundraising bazaar organised by the British Ladies of Amman, incorrectly reported that a stall at the bazaar would be run by the Indian embassy. The embassy has no involvement in the Indian stall at the bazaar.

## Credit Lyonnais opens office for Jordan area

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — The Paris-based bank credit Lyonnais has just opened a general representative office for the Middle East, based in Amman, covering Jordan as well as Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria.

This reflects Credit Lyonnais' policy of overseas expansion. "By establishing this new bureau, Credit Lyonnais completes the bank's facilities in the Middle East and affirms its willingness to more actively participate in strengthening economic relations between France and Arab countries," a bank statement issued here today said.

Mr. Bernard Thiolon, general manager of the international division, performed the ceremonies of the official inauguration. Many high-ranking officials, prominent business men and bankers were invited to a reception which was held on the occasion this evening.

Mr. Yves Guillaume, the head of the representative office here, told the Jordan Times that though it is now opening formally, the office has been doing business since April.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, Credit Lyonnais has a branch in Cairo; associated banks in Bahrain, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia; shares in Al Ahli Bank Ltd. Dubai, and representative offices in Abu Dhabi and Cairo.

## British tour agents leave after 'unforgettable' visit

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (J.T.) — A party of British travel agents left Amman on Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline's new TriStar today, after a familiarisation tour of Jordan. During their stay, the agents were guests of the Jordan tourist industry and visited archaeological sites in Amman, Jerash and Petra, as well as inspecting many hotels in Amman and Aqaba.

The trip had been arranged by Jasmin Tours Ltd. in conjunction with Alia and International Traders in Amman. According to Sarah Pugh, from Henley, the highlight of the visit was the over-

## Annual Alia sales conference begins with look at profitability

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — The annual conference of sales managers of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, began in Amman today. The meetings were opened by Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour, who spoke about the airline's achievements, the programmes and projects it has implemented and its plans for the next year. He said Alia had made a profit this year for the ninth consecutive year. "We hope to achieve more profits next year," he said, "despite the fact that most international airlines are losing because of economic stagnation, and the rise in the cost of fuel, which has affected air traffic." He said Alia is one of only 12 international airlines to be operating at a profit.

Mr. Ghandour called for a link between sales activity and marketing and touristic activity, in order to make Amman a transit point for passengers and tourists bound to the various parts of the world. During the three-day conference, Alia sales managers will discuss Alia's general sales plan for next year as well as sales plans for each area separately, in order to reach an integrated plan. Another aim is to discuss the best means to increase the volume of marketing, in order to double the number of Alia's passengers and its air freight tonnage.

Forty-one representatives of Alia in the various European and Middle Eastern countries, in addition to officials in the Alia sales, planning and management departments, are participating in the meetings.

## Refinery gets wireless link to Civil Defence

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — The Civil Defence Directorate today supplied the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company plant near Zarqa with wireless equipment to operate between the refinery and Civil Defence stations.

A spokesman for the directorate said that the aim of the step is to secure safety at vital and important facilities of the refinery, and to provide a rapid communications link. Civil Defence vehicles could now be called quickly in case of any emergency, he said.

Officials at the refinery praised the efforts of the Civil Defence Directorate to safeguard the public interest and to curb incidents.

## King, Crown Prince visit military H.Q.



AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, visited at noon today the armed forces headquarters where he met with Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and discussed with him matters related to the armed forces. The supreme commander gave his instructions on military matters discussed.

## ART REVIEW

## Rizq Abdul Hadi: artistic abilities shining through a search for style

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 14 — The work of Rizq Abdul Hadi, now on exhibition at the Ministry of Culture and Youth art gallery, is characterised by a variety of styles, which range from the totally abstract to pen-and-ink drawings of German villages. But it is through some of the abstracts that Mr. Abdul Hadi shows his abilities as an artist in this, his first solo exhibition.

This is especially so of "Abstract I". Strongly reminiscent of the work of Robert Delauney, this painting's dynamic angles are softened and merged by the use of bright, but calm and subtle reds, royal blues, yellows and browns. More cubistic is "Still Life 2", in which the bottles and teapot are given odd but satisfyingly blocky shapes by the squares of bright colour which dominate the more subdued tones of the background.

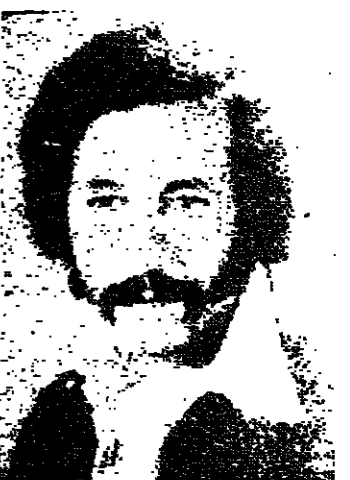
It is the artist's use of colour that makes these difficult paintings convincing — a conviction that some of his other abstracts fail to achieve. "Passage" does not work, despite the use of pleasing forms and geometrical shapes, because here the artist did not adhere to his former, rather courageous, colours. The dull and uninspiring blues emphasise the painting's lack of a point of interest.

In "Old Jerusalem" and "Islamic Objects" the forms tend to be too obvious, while the heavy colours lack the lightness found in "Abstract I". "The Lost Yachts", where the bright triangles of the sails echo and reverberate into the sea and sky, is however much better.

Repeated small circles of colour—a sort of large-scale stip-

pling effect—provide another technique Mr. Abdul Hadi has used well. The soft, rather hazy outlines this style gives are enhanced by muted beiges and browns in both "Study" — a still life of two bottles, one containing some spiky twigs — and "Interior". The latter is also an original play of simple forms — the horizontals of the brickwork contrast with the verticals of the radiator, while the square formed by the open doorway is offset by the roundness of the dustbin. Interest is given by the broom, with its associated multicoloured pile of rubbish.

Mr. Abdul Hadi is a new artist, still in the midst of the long process of finding his own style, and the rest of the 55 pieces on show — which are all hung inaccessibly high—reflect this, as they are



Rizq Abdul Hadi

rather standard work experimenting with different kinds of media, techniques and ideas.

## Development bank's lending for year approaches JD 17m

AMMAN, Dec. 14 (Petra) — Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils Director General Mahdi Al Farhan said today the bank had, between the beginning of this year and the end of last month, authorised loans to local authorities totalling JD 16.814 million.

Dr. Farhan said that JD 8.695 million had been transferred to the funds of the local organisations. Municipal councils got JD 7,508 million and village councils JD 1,187,000, he said.

Dr. Farhan added that during the same period, these organisations had paid back to the bank a total of JD 2,257 million, including JD 1,821 from municipal

councils and JD 436,000 from village councils.

Dr. Farhan said that out of the deposits in the name of the municipalities at the bank, municipalities have withdrawn in the last 11 months a total of JD 11 million. This represents 106 per cent of their total authorised appropriations, he said. A cabinet decision had fixed these appropriations at JD 10,379 million.

Dr. Farhan said that the bank has been granting credit facilities to the local authorities to help them overcome the difficulties and problems they are facing. He said these credit facilities are drawn from the bank's own resources.

## ENJOY YEAR-END FESTIVITIES 1981 at HOTEL JORDAN INTERCONTINENTAL

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CROWN ROTISSERIE Christmas Menu

24TH AND 25TH DINNER as of 8:30 p.m.

okaz RESTAURANT Christmas Menu

24th Dinner 25th Lunch and Dinner as of 8 p.m.

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* An exhibition of "Contemporary Jordanian painters," at the Spanish Cultural Centre.  
\* The paintings of Rizq Abdul Hadi, at the Ministry of Culture and Youth art gallery.

\* Paintings by Basem Al Sheikh Jawad, at the Holiday Inn.

### Film

\* The Goethe Institute presents "Der Moerder" (sub-titled in English), at 8 p.m.  
\* The American Centre presents a documentary called "Museums", on American museums, at 6:00 p.m.

لدينا في اصيل

# Jordan Times

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## POLITICAL HORIZON

### Either way Israel stands to gain

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following is the second of a three-part article analysing the strategic alliance agreement signed by the United States and Israel. The first part appeared in last Tuesday's Jordan Times under the title: "What are U.S. and Israel trying to hide?" The final part will appear next Tuesday.

The text of the strategic cooperation agreement — the "memorandum of understanding" according to the U.S. and Israel — consists of a preamble and six articles. Even a casual reading of the text will reveal the broad significance of this agreement. The United States has always had a special relationship with Israel. It is a matter that goes without saying. Yet this is the first time that such a far-reaching and comprehensive mutual "understanding" was signed between the two parties. Whether it is in the interest of the United States or not is a matter that should be left for future historians; but the treaty, and that is what in fact it is, is definitely of benefit to Israel.

In effect, the treaty has made Israel an extension, if only by default, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Further, it relieved the United States of the cost and worry of assembling what has come to be known as the Rapid Deployment Force, effectually making the Israeli army that force in addition to a number of other benefits of great significance to both parties.

The preamble refers twice to the common bonds of friendship between the United States and Israel; once by stating that it is building upon the "...mutual security relationship that exists between the two nations..." The second time by "...noting the long standing and fruitful cooperation of mutual security that has developed between the two countries..."

Article I states that the agreement "...is designed against the threat to peace and security of the region caused by the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces from outside, the region introduced into the region..." Later, the same article proceeds to emphasise that, "It is intended solely for defensive purposes against the above mentioned threat..." The other articles in the agreement identify fields of strategic cooperation including, joint naval and air military exercises in the Eastern Mediterranean, cooperation for the establishment and maintenance of joint readiness activities and finally a sweeping paragraph D, Article II which states, "...other areas within the basic scope and purpose of this agreement, as may be jointly agreed..." This same Article II also states that the agreement "...will include, as appropriate, planning, preparation and exercises..."

To implement the agreement a high council will be established to coordinate, monitor and to hold periodic meetings. Though not spelled-out, the implication is that this council will be chaired by the secretary of defence of the United States and the defence

minister of Israel. On a lower level, joint working groups will delineate the strategy, tactics, and areas of coordination and cooperation, including access to facilities, research and development, defence, trade and "...other fields..."

News reports later indicated that the scope of the agreement and its planned future was to include Africa.

Several questions come to mind. Why were not the nations of the Eastern Mediterranean consulted? Indeed, why were no African nations consulted? Is there any significance to the reports of Defence Minister Sharon's secret African visit and the statements by one African leader regarding the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Israel? Was the signing of the agreement deliberately timed to coincide with the American manoeuvres in some Arab countries? Why? What are the long-term implications for the Arab-Israeli conflict? The Palestine issue? Does not the signing of this agreement raise the political temperature of the area? And finally what are the agreement's implications regarding the possibilities of a clash with the Soviet Union?

It is pertinent to note that the agreement came at a time when the two superpowers had just commenced negotiations to limit strategic and nuclear armament in Europe and thus to lessen tension there. Why is the temperature being forced-up in the Middle East? Is it because the Arab World seems to be totally incapable of a reaction?

## Weep, America

WE ARE publishing on page eight of today's newspaper the full text of the United States State Department's memorandum of decision in the case of the extradition to Israel of Ziad Abu 'Ein. We feel that this is a rather shameful document whose inherent political callousness is muffled by its legalistic mumbo-jumbo. We would like to point out a few of the points that we think the American people should ask their government to clarify about this case:

1) Why, in the case of Ziad Abu 'Ein, did the courts forget the fact that "political offences" are of two types, pure and relative, and that Ziad's case is a classic example of a relative political offence? 2) Why did the courts refuse to take judicial notice of the fact that a political and military conflict has existed between Israelis and Palestinians for over 30 years, when American courts routinely take judicial notice of self-evident points of this nature?

3) Why, after a series of American and Arab witnesses was presented to the court to show the nature of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, did the court ignore the "political nature" of the crime that Ziad is accused of, which rightly should have shifted the burden of proof to the Israeli government to show that the act Ziad is accused of was not of a political nature?

4) Why did the Illinois court accept a letter from Knute Malmborg, the head of the State Department's office of extradition, arguing that the charges against Ziad were extraditable common crimes, and not regard this as interference in the judicial process by the executive branch of government?

5) Why did the Illinois court refuse to accept 14 affidavits from neighbours of Ziad Abu 'Ein stating he was in Ramallah all day long on the day of the bombing in Tiberias of which he is accused?

6) Why did the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago reject the appeal of Ziad Abu 'Ein and accept evidence of such poor quality that it would never be accepted into an American court, but that was deemed sufficient to extradite Ziad to stand trial in an Israeli court?

7) Why did the appeals court, in its decision, cite eight times a law review article co-authored by Steve Lubet, a law professor at Northwestern University who acted as counsel to the Israeli consul-general during the lower court hearings in Chicago? The article was published after Ziad's first extradition hearing.

These are only some of the points that we feel should be clearly answered by and for Americans who otherwise are justifiably proud of their judicial system. The case of Ziad Abu 'Ein sets an extraordinarily bad precedent by which the United States can extradite virtually any person who is accused by a third country of committing a crime. We feel that this case has not been decided on legal grounds, but rather on political grounds. It is yet another affirmation of how badly the United States has become subservient to the interests of Israeli — to the point even of pouring cold water on the United States' own judicial system. Abraham Lincoln must be weeping in his grave.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### The price of prevarication.

**AL RA'LI:** His Majesty King Hussein yesterday chaired a cabinet meeting to discuss the dimensions of the new French stand on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue in light of senior French officials' recent statements which not only caused surprise and were condemned in the Arab region, but in most of European and world capitals.

The King made a detailed historical review of Arab-French relations and concentrated on two distinct images of France: A negative one when France was under the yokes of imperialism and a positive one established by Charles de Gaulle when France based its relations with the Arabs on the principles of justice and sought to secure a just peace in the Middle East which guarantees the legitimate rights, security and stability of all the states in the region.

It is this juxtaposition of the French images that clarifies the grave mistake which the French administration has made by suddenly taking this new stand, and the dangers it might lead to.

The Jordanian cabinet considers the new French stand to be a grave reversal of its role that undermines the European policy in the Middle East and impedes the efforts of the European community to materialise a balanced initiative.

The grave implications of the new French stand necessitate a prompt and decisive Arab action to reconsider Arab-French relations and try to persuade France that the price it stands to pay as a result of its new stand is high and will harm its interests in the Arab region.

The Arabs must take united action to discourage other countries from following the precedent France seems to be setting. The Arabs must retaliate, and retaliate convincingly.

## Italian wine ferments trouble in France

By David White

JEAN HUILLET, LIKE other Languedoc winegrowers, has first loyalties to his home region rather than to France. But he may count himself lucky being in France, because in any other country he would probably be in jail.

In the early morning of Monday, Aug. 10, he led a boarding party onto a Greek freighter in nearby Sete harbour. They ruined a good £100,000 worth of cheap Sicilian wine by pouring marine fuel into the holds.

The boarding of the Ampelos was the most spectacular of this summer's "wine war" protests. The campaign's results to date have been widespread. French

wine traders have been forced to maintain their promise to suspend imports from Italy, triggering a diplomatic clash between the two countries. Shiploads of wine now in Sete have successfully been kept off the market.

France has opened itself to the threat of being brought before the European Court by the EEC Commission for obstructing trade.

### Lack of official action

What puzzles foreigners most is how the winegrowers have got away with it. The police have been conspicuously absent throughout the protests, and nobody takes the legal inquiry promised by Prime

Minister Pierre Mauroy very seriously.

The fact is that governments have long been wary about the Languedoc and the support the winegrowers could muster in the event of a violent clash. When the riot squads went in at Montredon, near Narbonne, five years ago there was one dead on each side. The local gendarmes keep a good distance away from the winegrowers.

The Midi lives with an eternal wine problem. In Huillet's Hérault department, and in neighbouring Aude, winegrowing dominates the economy. The four chief wine departments of the Midi account for almost half French production, and often

have difficulty selling their produce.

### Wine glut creates chaos

As the French drink less table wine and competition increases, there have been recurrent gluts. These have triggered roadblocks, demonstrations and appeals for state aid and a ban on imports. Up to 1970, this meant Algeria; since then, Italy.

The irony is that the port through which most wine imports come is in the middle of this production region — Communist-controlled Sete.

The dilemma is particularly difficult for a socialist government, because the region, known as the

heartland of French rugby, is also a socialist stronghold. Most of the wine cooperatives are headed by socialists. The Hérault and Aude departments gave President Mitterrand some of his biggest victories in the presidential elections.

### Wine trade and politics

Untypically for rural France, having been de-industrialised to make way for wine, the region has a strong left-wing tradition. The cooperative movement has its roots here, at Maraussan, where a cellar building still bears the Musketeers' motto: "All for one, one for all."

The Communist Party, which has made a lot of the running in

the current conflict, adopted the figurehead of the winegrowers' movement, Emmanuel Maffre-Bauge, two years ago and made him a Euro-MP.

Huillet, a 37-year-old tax official's son who went back to the land, is seen as "Maffre's" successor. He is neither a socialist nor a Communist, but more a product of the 1968 student-worker revolt. Once known in the area as "Mao," he wears jeans and cloth sandals, and an Occitan cross on a chain round his neck, a symbol of his over-riding regional loyalty.

Head of Hérault "action committee," he is also founder of the Occitan Wine Intervention Movement (Miwoc), a group with just 200 sympathisers but, as he says, "mas enough to undertake any action."

He strongly denies having been a pawn in a Communist plot.

This year's sharp rise in Italian imports came as Midi producers were faced with a big stock left over from 1980. A quarter of the imports are reckoned to have been destined for mixing with local wine to bring up the strength, the rest coming in because it was cheap.

### Italians sell cheap

The Italians, according to Huillet, prefer to sell immediately at below EEC guaranteed prices rather than wait for guarantee payments to come through. Moreover they are accused of using fraudulent wine-making methods and of enjoying an unfair advantage through regional export subsidies.

He is hostile to the EEC, claiming it does not work: "In reality, there's no agricultural policy." He says the only solution to winegrowers' problems is to impose import curbs. The area could stand perhaps 300 million litres a year from Italy, he says, but not the current level, which is three times as high.

This is a campaign to worry not only the defenders of Article 30 of the Treaty of Rome which prohibits quantitative restrictions on trade between EEC member states, but also for French farmers who have a big market in Italy for meat, cereals and dairy produce.

Huillet claims the area is capable of making all its own finished wines, without adding stronger stuff. Like his predecessors in the early 1900s, he denies that the Midi overproduces. European production and consumption are in balance, he says, and local yields per hectare, though high for France, are not the highest.

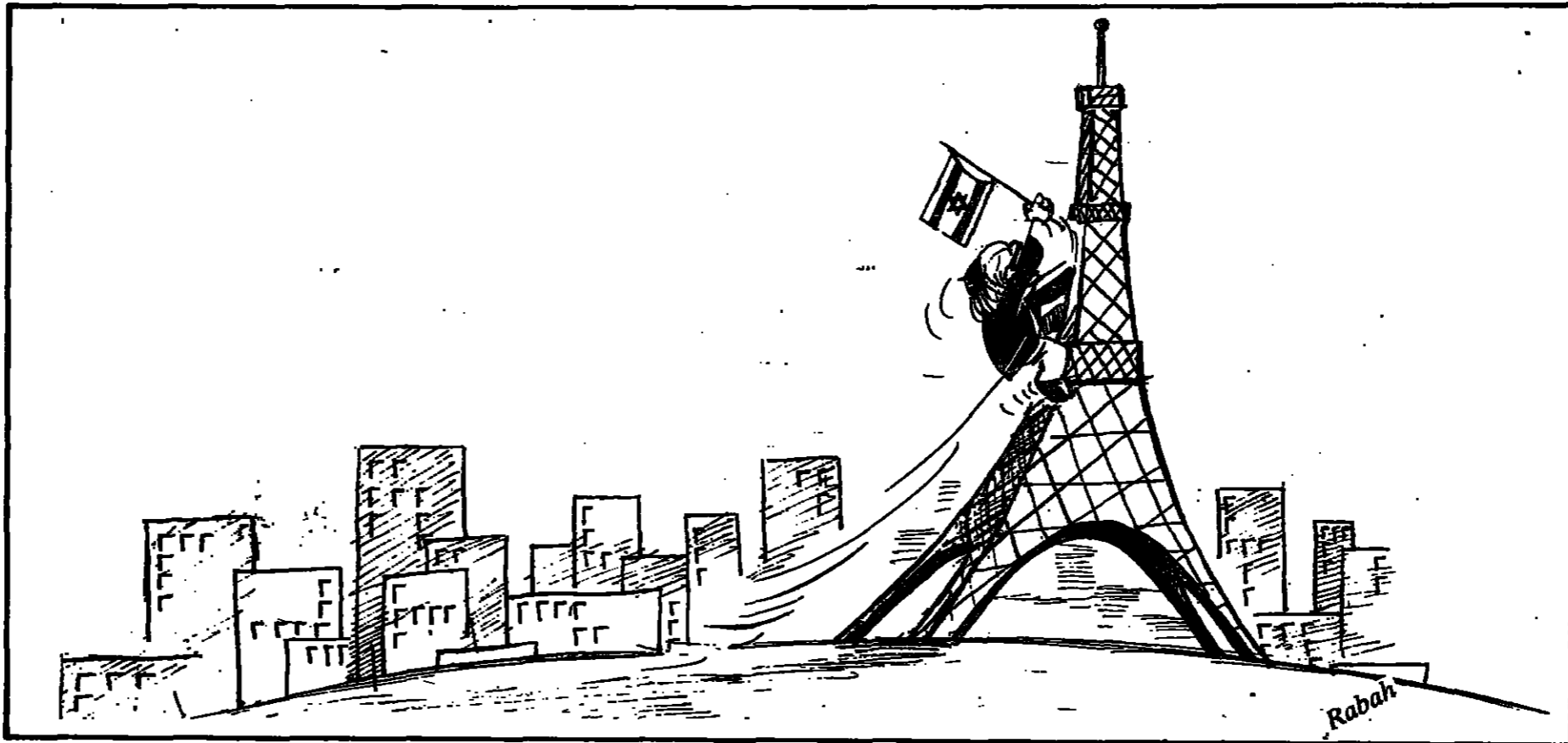
The government plans to accelerate the improvement in quality and strength of Midi wines by taking the mixed "coupage" product. But Languedoc growers are not all in favour.

The suspension of Italian imports has brought some consolation. Since then the cooperative's price, based on quantity and alcoholic strength, has gone up from below the EEC guarantee price to well above.

Only when full import controls are in force will it be all right to pull up some of the vines, says Huillet. Without controls, production cuts would simply make way for the Italians.

But what else will local farmers produce instead? The fruit market offers little hope; protesters have been busy again this summer overturning lorries of Spanish produce as lorries travel by motorway across the region.

More than 70 years ago some one said: "The region has confidence only in the vine. It considers its misfortunes to be passing ones and will not decide except in the last extremity to abandon it." That was — and remains — pretty much to the point.



## Japan adopts mother of machines

By Hazel Duffy

### 'Mother of machines'

THE SPACIOUS RECEPTION area of the head office and factory of the Yamazaki machine tool company near Nagoya is dominated by a sculptured map of the world. Flashing lights denote distribution centres all around the globe, while a number board gives the latest production total. It changes every 45 minutes, the average time that it takes to complete a Mazak machine tool. The company's monthly production average is about 300.

Yamazaki is one of several large machine tool makers in Japan which have transformed that country from being a net importer of machine tools up until the middle of the 1970s to a major exporter.

Last year, the Japanese industry exported nearly 40 per cent of its metalcutting machine tool production, of which nearly two-thirds were N.C. — numerically controlled (i.e. controlled by computer or punched tape).

The Japanese machine tool industry's success derives largely from concentration on this type of machine tool for which demand has been growing steadily in the last decade. Japan is now in the number-three spot behind the U.S. and West Germany in world production of machine tools, while the penetration of Japanese machine tools into factories and workshops throughout the industrialised world has provoked calls for restraint, and in some cases outright protection, from countries such as the U.K. and France, whose industries are visibly shrinking.

Japanese machine tool makers are mostly unrepentant about their success. The machine tool, they say, is "the mother of machines": in other words, the efficiency of machine tool design determines in large part the efficiency of the production process. Japan's manufacturing industry cannot afford to stand still if it is to maintain its competitive edge, and this will depend to some extent on a thriving and innovative machine tool industry.

With this attitude in mind, Japanese machinery makers stand poised to exploit the next stage in manufacturing technology. Many machine tool makers view robotics as a natural development of their experience in N.C. machine tools, while others are working on flexible manufacturing systems (which extend the principle of automation to a variety of machining tasks, making them applicable outside the area of mass production).

### U.S. close at Japan's heels

Japan is not alone in the development of such systems. American machine tool makers, in particular, are working in this area, while in the U.K. a government sponsored project for the automation of small batch production is being carried out in the private sector.

A few weeks ago, Giddings and Lewis-Fraser, a British subsidiary of the U.S. machine tool group, announced it would supply Anderson Strathclyde, the mining equipment company, with a flexible manufacturing system valued

Japan's machine tool industry is developing fast in new areas like flexible manufacturing systems and robotics, partly in recognition of a need to create new markets in an increasingly difficult trade environment.

at £6 million. Much of the technological expertise will be provided from the American parent, which has worked on similar systems.

The difference as far as Japan is concerned lies in the intense interest of manufacturing industry in the whole field of automation, which is demonstrated by the extent of robot usage. Civil servants from Britain's Department of Industry, on a recent visit to Japan, were green with envy when they saw the showpiece Mount Fuji factory opened by Fujitsu-Fanuc last year.

This highly automated factory in the shadow of Mount Fuji, making control systems, specialised machine tools, and robots, is notable for its lack of people. When they are to be seen, they all sport yellow jackets, yellow being the favourite colour of Fanuc's president, Dr. Seimon Inaba.

While automation experts are impressed, they do not believe that the factory demonstrates a superior knowledge of robotics to that available in the West. The real value of the factory is in demonstrating the way in which robots can be integrated into unmanned assembly lines.

In the U.S. Germany, Italy, France, Britain, Sweden and Japan, most of the robots are employed on fairly basic tasks that

workers find unpleasant, such as welding and paint spraying, mostly in the automotive industry. But by 1985 this pattern is expected to change so that it is estimated that as many as 80 per cent of robots will be installed in assembly.

But even the Japanese motor industry, which has been in the forefront of robot applications in terms of numbers, is cautious about the pace at which assembly robots will be introduced. Mr. Kenichi Shima, general manager, administration, at Nissan's Oppama plant just outside Tokyo, says: "Assembly robots may be technically possible but they do not yet make economic sense. When they start being used in other industries, the cost will be much lower and at that stage we think they will be possible for us."

Part of that caution lies in the widespread belief in Japanese industry that the days of expansion have come to an end. In addition, the growing demands for restraints on the export of Japanese cars have given rise to reservations about investment policy in the industry generally. There is also a fear that automation in areas other than jobs where workers are quite happy to see robots will be increasingly difficult to implement in car plants.

Dr. Inaba agrees that the introduction of assembly robots by the motor industry is "quite a long way off." He is confident, however, that there will be many other customers for Fanuc's robots. The Mount Fuji factory is currently producing about 50 robots a month and plans to increase output to 100 by next spring. The factory, which took 10 years to plan and develop, has the capacity to build 500 robots a month.

The expansion of Fanuc into robots is a natural development for the company which claims to provide 75 per cent of the Japanese machine tool industry's requirement for electronic controls, and between 40 and 50 per cent of the world's requirements. Fanuc already has a factory in the U.S. making control equipment, and has recently announced that it will be setting up in Luxembourg in conjunction with Siemens.

Some of Fanuc's main competitors are Siemens (with whom it has a marketing agreement in Europe), General Electric in the U.S., Allan-Bradbury (U.S.), ASEA (Sweden), Olivetti (Italy) and Kongsberg (Norway).

It is clear that an industry which has grown so swiftly and successfully is not going to stand still. This is why the ventures into computer-controlled machine tools, flexible manufacturing systems and robotics are so important. A cynic might say that while Japan is now ready to manufacture machine tools overseas, the advanced technology for the next generation of automated manufacturing is likely to stay in Japan.

—Financial Times news feature

—Financial Times news feature

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# ECONOMY

## Money markets react nervously to events in Poland

# Gold, dollar surge in hectic trading

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Agencies) - Gold and the dollar surged in value today as the world's money markets reacted nervously to the imposition of martial law in Poland and investors considered the implications for the world's economy.

The dollar was marked up sharply against the West German mark and the Japanese yen, and gold soared by more than \$13 an ounce from Friday's level. The shares of gold producing companies also did well on South African and Australian stock exchanges.

Investors regard West Germany's proximity to the Eastern bloc and its position as Warsaw's leading trading partner in the West as increasing the risk of holding marks during times of tension in Poland.

Profits-taking on the higher dollar was reported by traders across Europe.

# 18 African states to sign trade pact

LUSAKA, Dec. 14 (R) - After four years of tough negotiations, 18 east and southern African nations are ready to forget some of their differences and sign a treaty aimed at boosting trade and improving the lot of their 75 million people.

Leaders of the 18 widely-diverse countries are due to sign in Lusaka on December 21 a treaty establishing a regional preferential trade area (PTA).

The PTA region stretches from Djibouti at the strategic mouth of the Red Sea to Lesotho, an enclave in the heart of white-ruled South Africa, and from Angola on the Atlantic to Mauritius, 2,500 kilometres out in the Indian Ocean.

The 18 countries are coming together despite strife in the Horn of Africa, lingering mistrust among the three former members of the collapsed East African Community (EAC) and a multitude of economic and political problems.

closer to any potential problems than America.

Gold bullion, traditional haven for investors when there is an international crisis, rose \$13.43 an ounce in frantic Hong Kong trading to close at \$411.86.

They share almost total dependence on primary commodities for export earnings, most have unconvertible currencies and each has formidable tariff and customs barriers to protect meagre foreign exchange reserves and fledgling industries.

# Libyan oil output rises

TRIPOLI, Dec. 14 (R) - Libyan oil production rose this month to more than one million barrels a day after the signing of an interim agreement favourable to U.S. companies operating here, Western diplomats said.

The talks had been delayed pending the outcome of an Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting in Abu Dhabi last week.

This effectively brought the price of equity oil as much as 75 cents lower than the Libyan posted price of \$37.50 a barrel for the first time in several months.

companies here is that President Reagan's decision to invalidate passports for travel to Libya came less than two weeks ahead of scheduled talks here on contract terms for 1982.

The diplomats said that under an interim agreement for December, Libya agreed to make tax concessions on equity oil - that part of production that the foreign companies are allowed to lift on their own behalf.

This effectively brought the price of equity oil as much as 75 cents lower than the Libyan posted price of \$37.50 a barrel for the first time in several months.

state department to allow them to travel.

Some companies are already withdrawing U.S. staff in response to President Reagan's call. A charter plane carrying Mobil's employees and their families left Tripoli today for Europe.

In Abu Dhabi on Saturday the Libyan oil minister, Abdusalam Zagan, referred to a news conference to current Libyan oil output of 750,000 barrels a day and said his country hoped to boost this.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Dec. 14 (R) - Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.		
One sterling	1.8620/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1929/32	Canadian dollars
	2.2885/2915	West German marks
	2.5020/70	Dutch guilders
	1.8590/8620	Swiss francs
	38.85/95	Belgian francs
	5.7825/7925	French francs
	1223/1225	Italian lire
	221.10/30	Japanese yen
	5.6050/6150	Swedish crowns
	5.7950/8050	Norwegian crowns
	7.4490/4590	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	419.50/420.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 14 (R) - Share prices closed lower in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 hours the Financial Times 30-share index was down 6.2 points at 514.0.

# Bright outlook anticipated for oil supplies, prices

ABU DHABI, Dec. 14 (R) - Barring political accidents in the Middle East, oil industry leaders see 1982 as being a year when energy supplies should again be adequate and oil prices will decline, at least in real terms.

Saudi Arabia shows no sign of abandoning a policy of using its huge capacity to pump oil as a weapon to ensure pricing moderation by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani says further shaving of nominal oil prices may well occur.

The study, quoted by Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), said this pattern could boost the daily world oil requirement by two million b/d, but PIW said few experts expect this in the face of weakening economic indicators in major countries.

Sheikh Yamani also thought that, with Nigeria still charging 50 cents less for similar-quality oil, Algeria and Libya would find it hard to sell enough oil at \$37 and might call for an emergency OPEC meeting to get permission to come down again.

Market analysts calculated OPEC was knocking no more than 20 cents off the volume-weighted average oil price of around \$34. But this was the second bout of formal price-cutting by OPEC this year and Sheikh Yamani forecast it would lead to reductions by non-OPEC exporters such as Mexico and Britain.

Industry observers said the deal should help refiners who have been losing money on downstream operations, buying high-priced crude and selling products into a soft market, and agreed with Sheikh Yamani that the cuts on heavier crudes could further depress fuel oil prices.

They could probably produce four million barrels daily more than they do now. If they try to do that before the West's recession ends and demand for oil starts reviving, OPEC could be in serious trouble.

gloomy reading for OPEC, which is grappling with plans for a long-term pricing strategy that Sheikh Yamani says should look to the 21st century.

Even then, the International Energy Agency predicts, demand for OPEC oil will probably not exceed 27 million barrels daily.

price moderation as a means of stimulating demand.

A minority of Libya, Iran and to a lesser extent Algeria consider that the Saudis must be persuaded to regulate their output under OPEC-wide production programming as a precondition of any viable long-term strategy.

## FRANCE PROPOSES TRILATERAL TALKS

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (R) - A French government minister said today that developing countries should take part in proposed talks between the United States, the European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan.

## CHURCHES

- Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37448
- St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24990
- De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
- Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23841
- Assyrian Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23885
- Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
- Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36361-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdab roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	360	200	Bananas (Mukannamar)	225	200
Eggplants	200	140	Apples (Golden)	240	200
Potatoes (imported)	170	140	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Marrow (small)	230	180	Apples (Sturken)	240	200
Marrow (large)	160	130	Lemons	150	100
Cucumber (small)	230	180	Oranges (Abu surra)	230	180
Cucumber (large)	160	130	Oranges (Shamout)	150	120
Hot Green Pepper	160	120	Oranges (local)	100	80
Sweet Pepper	180	150	Oranges (French)	150	120
Cabbage	160	130	Cauliflowers	280	240
Onions (dry)	100	80	Tangerines	200	170
Green onions	240	200	Bonafis	180	140
Garlic	550	420	Carrot (yellow)	130	100
Spinach	240	200	Turnips	170	120
Coconut (piece)	400	300	Chestnut	550	480
Beans	300	260	Grapefruit	100	80
Bananas	260	200	Beet	140	120

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 News Desk
- 19:30 News
- 20:00 Evening Show
- 21:00 News Summary
- 21:05 Evening Show
- 22:00 Close down

## CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoons
- 6:05 Children's Programme
- 6:30 Children's Programme
- 6:50 Geine
- 7:15 Local Programme
- 7:25 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic Series
- 9:30 Local Programme
- 10:20 Variety Show
- 11:20 News in Arabic

## CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy: Beason
- 9:10 Documentary
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:20 Variety Show

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

## VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT 04:00 Newscast 04:30 The French Minute 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Divergence 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Lord of the Files 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europa 08:30 Pageant of the Past 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:45 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 Leave it to Pam 10:30 Star Choice 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 The Rewards of Music 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Michael Strogoff 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:45 Scotland this Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:45 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Barber Shop Style 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Divergence 20:45 The Red and the Black 21:15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 21:45 Short Story

## DEPARTURES

- 3:30 Cairo
- 6:45 Beirut
- 7:00 Aqaba
- 7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
- 7:45 Beirut, Athens (KLM)
- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt
- 10:30 Rome
- 11:30 Cairo
- 12:00 Athens, Copenhagen
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 13:00 Cairo (CAO)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 18:30 Damascus
- 18:45 Abu Dhabi
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:15 Doha
- 20:15 Baghdad
- 20:30 Dubai, Muscat
- 21:15 Bangkok
- 22:00 Baghdad
- 22:00 Cairo (EA)

## ARRIVALS

- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
- 8:45 Cairo
- 8:55 Aqaba
- 9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Doha
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 18:30 Cairo
- 18:45 Tripoli
- 17:00 London, Paris
- 17:45 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:45 Madrid, Tunis
- 18:00 Cairo

## EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS: Amman: Fayez Hussein Jalloqah 24827; Nabil Mreidi 36256
- Zawar: Yahya Hussein Hajir 84354
- PHARMACIES: Amman: Anwar Al-Sibul 2624/72680; Nairookh 23672; Semir 61898

## AL-HAYAH

- Al-Farabi 62816
- Luwibdeh 22662
- Zawar: Dalal (-)
- Irbid: Mu'ammur 75770
- Firas 23427
- Al-Urdun 23050
- Basman 56736
- Mihyar 44874
- Al-Sabah 76748

## CULTURAL CENTRES

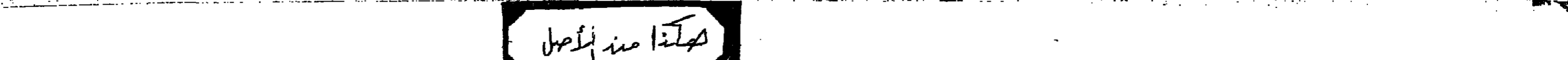
- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-5
- French Cultural Centre 37889
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44293
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24849
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Hays Arts Centre 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City 61781
- Y.W.C.A. 64251
- Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

- Liass Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Liass Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

- Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64048.
- Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash.



# SPORTS

## Tennis Talk



### Spin serve

By Maureen Stalla

Good servers hit most of their serves with spin. Spin makes the ball loop and increases its chances of going in. The first thing to do in learning the spin serve is to change the grip from forehand to backhand, or nearly backhand. This grip allows you to brush the ball more easily instead of meeting it "flat on". Your first efforts at this serve will probably land short and to the left. Hit up and to the right. This motion will give you the proper wrist motion for the most widely used serve—the topspin serve.

During the backswing it is necessary to turn the body more sideways as you toss. The tossing arm actually should trace a J. It will fall "down together" in front of the baseline but rise, "up together" parallel to the baseline. After the ball drops a few centimeters from its peak, hit up over the back of the ball. The swing is also parallel with the baseline as the racket goes up to the ball. Be sure the back foot does not come forward before ball contact—it will interfere with proper spin. The back shoulder comes around much later in the spin serve than the flat, you will be off balance often you hit, so step forward with the back (right) leg and finish with the racket to the left of the body.

A good way to practice the proper wrist action is to practice to the backhand side of the ad court. Be sure the wrist does not open up so that the palm or hand faces the sky on the backswing. If this happens you will be hitting under and around the ball rather than up and over the ball.

## New Zealand still in with a chance

KUWAIT, Dec. 14 (R) — New Zealand retained an outside chance of claiming the last place in the 24-nation World Cup soccer finals in Spain next year when they drew 2-2 with Kuwait in an Asia-Oceania qualifying match today. They must beat Saudi Arabia by a six-goal margin in Riyadh on Saturday if they are to deny China a place in the finals as the second Asia-Oceania qualifier. Kuwait had already clinched one of the places before today's match.

## India, England test ends in draw

BANGALORE, Dec. 14 (R) — Sunil Gavaskar played the longest first-class innings by an Indian — nearly 12 hours — as the second cricket test against England ended in a draw today. The result left India's 1-0 lead intact with four matches to go. The third test starts in Delhi on December 23. India, 405 for seven overnight in reply to England's first innings total of 400, were all out for 428. England then batted out the final two sessions, finishing on 174 for three.

## John McEnroe carries U.S. to their 27th Davis Cup victory

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14 (R) — John McEnroe behaved himself when it really mattered and played a superb final set to earn the United States the Davis Cup yesterday. The world's leading player produced the sort of clutch performance the situation required as he defeated Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina 7-5, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3 to clinch the contest for his country for the 27th time. McEnroe came up with a marvellous display of his virtuosity

and serving power in the final set against Clerc and when it was finished his joy overflowed as he leaped over the net to congratulate his opponent. It was a far cry from the angry outbursts the temperamental McEnroe had directed at Clerc and at Guillermo Vilas during the doubles on Saturday, which he and Peter Fleming needed five sets to win. Except for once hitting a ball into the stands in protest against a line call and questioning a couple of other decisions, McEnroe's behavior was impeccable.

"This was the best Davis Cup victory that I've ever had," he said later. "I kept more pressure on him in the fifth set and I served better. But he played a hell of a match." His showing in the final set also delighted U.S. Davis Cup captain Arthur Ashe. "That's the way fifth sets are played in Davis Cup and at Wimbledon," Ashe said. "You move your feet, take deep breaths and run."

Ashe may well have been instrumental in calming McEnroe down after the incidents of Saturday, but he was reluctant to comment on that aspect of victory. "He was very tense," was all Ashe would say about his leading light. McEnroe's triumph made the score 3-1 and that was how it ended. Roscoe Tanner led Guillermo Vilas 11-10 in the first set of their meaningless match when it was halted by mutual consent. McEnroe was involved in all three U.S. victories in the tie. He brushed aside Guillermo Vilas

6-3, 6-2, 6-2 in the opening match on Friday and joined with Peter Fleming for the doubles triumph on Saturday. But the Argentine pair have nothing to be ashamed of in their performance. They were definite underdogs before the tie, yet Clerc had them level after the first day following his 7-5, 6-3, 8-6 victory over Roscoe Tanner. Vilas, who had been suffering from a cold last week, was much stronger in the doubles and he and Clerc, not notably successful as a pair in the past, extended the world's top team to the limit before going down 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-5, 11-9.

The match lasted four hours and 52 minutes, one of the longest in Davis Cup history, and the Argentine pair led 7-6 with service to follow in the final set. But the Americans broke Vilas' serve to love with the help of three outright winners by McEnroe. Later McEnroe accused Clerc and Vilas of engaging in gamesmanship during the match. "Every time we're trying to serve, they're not ready," he said. "We're a doubles pair and they're not, so they tried gamesmanship."

But by yesterday the acrimony had disappeared and the result was the finest contest of the competition. Clerc had chances to lead by two sets and felt he should have taken the first after serving for it at 5-4.

"I think I played really well. The important points I didn't play so well. Maybe I lost concentration, but he put a lot of pressure on me," he said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 1052  
♥ 843  
♦ K93  
♣ K985

**WEST**  
♠ KQJ9  
♥ J109  
♦ Q4  
♣ QJ72

**EAST**  
♠ 83  
♥ 7652  
♦ J1065  
♣ 1064

**SOUTH**  
♠ A764  
♥ AKQ  
♦ A872  
♣ A3

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass Pass 1♦  
Dble Pass 2♣ 2NT  
Pass 3NT Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

The punishment more than fitted the crime when declarer took advantage of a slight indiscretion by one of the defenders in the bidding to land a difficult no trump game.

Except for North's raise to game, there is little about the auction that calls for admiration. South should have opened two no trump because his hand valued to 22 points—one additional point should have been for having all four aces. With his 12 points mostly in queens and jacks, West would have been better advised to remain silent to hear how the auction developed rather than

hazard a takeout double—especially since his queen of diamonds was of doubtful value, and he had only defensive trick. Had South doubled at his second turn, the normal way to show a strong hand, North would have converted to penalties and accurate defense would have netted 700 points. Instead he ventured into uncharted waters and landed in a shaky game.

West led the top of his spade sequence, and when dummy came down declarer could count only eight tricks. The chief hope of developing a ninth was the diamond suit. Normally, declarer would have relied on a 3-3 break and gone down to defeat. But West's takeout double almost surely marked him with diamond shortness, so declarer tried a different tack.

He made the correct technical play of allowing West to win the first spade trick, then he captured the continuation of the queen with the ace. Next, he led a low diamond and inserted dummy's nine when West followed with a low card.

East won the ten and shifted to a heart. Declarer won and led another diamond, capturing West's queen with the table's king. Now he had a tenace position in the suit over his right-hand opponent. A diamond was led from dummy and, when East played the six, declarer finessed the eight. West showed out and declarer quickly claimed nine tricks—three in each red suit, the ace of spades and the ace-king of clubs.

## Desperate British seamen cook potatoes in whisky

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 14 (R) — The crew of the British yacht Bubblegum, the smallest vessel in the Whitbread round the world race, cooked potatoes in whisky to save fresh water on their way to Auckland.

"The potatoes were awful but the gravy was great," said Scottish skipper Ian McGowan Fyfe. The good ship Bubblegum crossed the finish line at the end of the Capetown-Auckland leg today with no food at all on board.

"We ran low on provision and had odd things to eat," he said, confessing that the six-man crew had feasted on a breakfast on custard.

## FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

Consists of two bedrooms, three L-shaped rooms (guest, sitting and dining), two glassed verandas, two bathrooms. Central heating, telephone, colour T.V. and garage. Site: Raheed suburb, Amman, near Raheed's butchery.

Contact: Tel. 64536

## Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## فندق عمان ماريوت Amman Marriott Hotel

### AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL

The Banquet Department of the Amman Marriott Hotel is now taking reservations. Our luxurious GRAND BALL ROOM and meeting suites will provide our guests with the highest standards in quality and decor. A dedicated staff of professionals are eager to plan and prepare for you the following functions

- WEDDINGS
- RECEPTIONS
- DINNER PARTIES
- HOLIDAY MEALS
- BUSINESS SEMINARS
- EXHIBITIONS
- THEME PARTIES
- OUTSIDE CATERING
- FAREWELL PARTIES

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# WORLD

## Deng Xiaoping to lose if Taiwan gets U.S. arms

PEKING, Dec. 14 (A.P.) — China will downgrade relations if the United States sells weapons to Taiwan and top leader Deng Xiaoping would have to step down if he tolerated such sales, well-informed Chinese sources said today.

The sources, who asked not to be named, told the Associated Press that China would not tolerate the sale of "a single rifle" to Taiwan, but did not elaborate.

"We will downgrade," said one, in answer to questions. "Look what happened to The Netherlands," he said referring to China's downgrading of relations over the Dutch sale of two submarines to Taiwan last spring.

The sources, including one official, are familiar with China's Taiwan reunification.

The comments were made in answer to questions, as an explanation of China's position, not as a public statement or a threat.

China never has said publicly that it would downgrade relations over weapons sales, but has hinted at such action. The United States reportedly has not decided how to fulfill its defence obligation to Taiwan.

The sources also said Communist Party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping told U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig last June in Peking that arms sales to Taiwan represent an American "two-china" policy.

Mr. Deng said if the current leadership tolerated that, the Chinese people would be so indignant that the leadership would lose prestige and would be obliged

to leave office, they said.

They emphasised Mr. Deng's leadership was strong and secure but said a few people who do not want to cooperate with the nationalist regime on Taiwan argue that China's reunification offer is too generous.

Mr. Deng normalised relations with the United States in Jan. 1979 and has staked his political dignity on the mutual benefit and strategic importance of Sino-U.S. ties.

Asked if China was preparing for possible downgrading of diplomatic ties with the United States, the sources said it was obvious from newspaper commentaries that the Chinese people are being prepared mentally.

If Taiwan rejoins the mainland, they said, the central government will make arrangements for national defence and will allow Taiwan to manufacture some weapons. "We will not try to impose Socialism on the island," they said.

No unofficial government contacts between Peking and Taipei have taken place, they said.

The sources emphasised that the United States should not underestimate China's national pride or think that China so desperately needs the United States it is afraid to see the relationship change. China wants the ties to expand and does not want to downgrade them, they said.

"If the Soviet Union invades us, how will the United States help China?" asked one. "Will they send troops?... The United States needs China against the Soviet Union. We are tying up a million Soviet troops along our border."

China has opposed weapons sales all along, even at the time of normalisation, they said. But they agreed China's public statements have become tougher.

They said statements by the Reagan administration have forced China to clarify its position. U.S. President Ronald Reagan appears "unfriendly" to China compared to former president Jimmy Carter, they said.

Last week diplomatic sources quoted an influential Chinese military officer and other officials as saying privately that China would downgrade relations over weapons sales.

## Soviet actress who caused international row with romance dies in Moscow

STAMFORD, Connecticut, Dec. 14 (A.P.) — Zoya Fyodova the Russian actress whose wartime romance with an American naval officer touched off an international affair three decades later, has died in Moscow, her family reported Sunday.

Zoya, 69, died in her apartment Friday of apparent heart failure, according to her American son-in-law, Frederick Poy.

Zoya's daughter, Victoria, came to the United States, from the Soviet Union in 19th to see the American father she had never met, retired Adm. Jackson Tate.

While in this country, Victoria met and married Poy, a commercial airline pilot.

Zoya had been waging a two-year battle with Soviet authorities to visit her family here, and was rebuffed again just two days before her death, according to her family.

She has last visited her daughter in 1979. The Soviets denied her further visits because her daughter's outspokenness in this country about Kremlin behaviour, Poy said.

"It was tremendous strain on her. She told Vicki (by phone) she did not think she would ever again be able to see her family," Poy

said. Poy said Victoria, 35, who has only been back to Moscow once since she immigrated, planned to ask the Soviet Embassy in Washington for an emergency visa to Moscow on a compassionate basis to attend her mother's funeral.

Zoya and Victoria's story came to public light seven years ago when they ran into Soviet obstacles in their efforts to unite with the ailing admiral, who only a few years earlier had learned he was the father of a Soviet citizen.

Tate, then a dashing naval captain attached to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, met and fell in love with Zoya, a popular movie actress, at a reception given by the Soviet foreign minister in the Kremlin.

They last saw each other on V-day and Tate was reassigned because of what appeared to be official displeasure over the Soviet-American romance.

Victoria was born Jan. 18, 1946. Eleven months later Zoya was arrested on charges of high treason by Stalin's secret police and spent the following nine years in prison.

At the time it was rumored

that Soviet secret police chief Lavrent Beira, who was in love Zoya, ordered her arrest out of jealousy on trumped up charges that Zoya had given state secrets to Tate.

When Zoya was released from prison from 1956, after Stalin's death, she was reunited with Victoria, who had been in the care of an aunt.

Victoria did not learn until she was 15 years old the identity of her father, whom Zoya had previously said was a Russian pilot who had died at the end of World War II. Victoria herself went on to become a prominent Soviet film star. After two failed marriages she and her mother devoted themselves to locating Victoria's father and arranging a meeting between them.

After considerable publicity and appeals to Soviet authorities Victoria was given to tourist visa to the United States, where she met her long-lost father in an emotional encounter in Florida. Within four months, Victoria married the American pilot and was therefore granted immigrant status in the United States.

Tate died in 1978. Victoria and her husband have one son, Christopher, 5.

## Sakharovs' protege told to leave by Dec. 21

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (A.P.) — The daughter-in-law of Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov was issued a foreign travel passport today and must leave the Soviet Union by Dec. 21.

"I'm very happy," Liza Alexeyeva beamed as she talked to reporters who were waiting inside the front door of the visa office in south Moscow. She walked out into a driving snow storm.

The 26-year-old Miss Alexeyeva said she would decide later this week on when and how she would leave the Soviet Union to join her husband in the United States. She said she was not sure if she would travel directly to America or stop first in Europe.

"I'm very happy to go out to join my husband," she said in halting English. "I must leave the Soviet Union by December 21."

United States consular officials said they had Miss Alexeyeva's entry visa prepared and were waiting for her to contact them. Soviet authorities set a precedent by giving in to Dr. Sakharov's demand that Miss Alexeyeva be allowed to emigrate. He and his wife, Yelena Bonner, went on a hunger strike at the renowned physicist's exile

home in Gorky Nov. 22, promising not to eat until Miss Alexeyeva was granted an exit visa.

Dr. Sakharov ended his strike last Wednesday after he was told by the Soviet KGB secret police that authorities would let her leave.

Miss Alexeyeva visited the Sakharovs in Gorky over the weekend and reported upon her return yesterday that they were recovering well from their 17 days without food. She said they were drinking fruit juice and eating carrot and apple shavings.

She said Dr. Sakharov, who has a heart condition, lost 11 kilograms and Mrs. Bonner shed 7 kilograms during the hunger strike. She said Mrs. Bonner, while having lost the least weight, seemed overall to have suffered more.

Miss Alexeyeva was married by proxy last summer to Alexei Semjonov in the United States. He is Mrs. Bonner's son by a previous marriage and a graduate student at Brandeis University near Boston, Massachusetts.

When Miss Alexeyeva departs the Soviet Union it will cap a three-year battle with authorities for permission to emigrate.

## Libyan gets life term for U.S. murder

FLORIDA, Dec. 14 (A.P.) — A Libyan student convicted of beating, burning and stabbing a waitress to death was sentenced to life in prison after jurors recommended mercy.

Abdullah-Ben-Hamid, 20, was sentenced Saturday in the May 2 death of Karen Dillingham, of Daytona Beach.

Ben-Hamid, attending a Daytona Beach flight school to become a commercial airline pilot, also was convicted of second-degree grand theft on charges of stealing goods from the victim's home.

Last week, Ben-Hamid told the jury he went to the victim's home and bought several items from her. When he left, he saw another man enter, he said, contending he did not kill Ms. Dillingham.

But prosecutors said Ben-Hamid beat, choked and stabbed the 22-year-old woman, then burned her body. Ben-Hamid said he returned later the day of the woman's death and found her body. He said he didn't notify police because he was afraid he'd be charged.

Defence Attorney John Robinson, appointed by the Libyan government, had pleaded for a sentence of life imprisonment, saying Ben-Hamid was young and had no prior criminal record.

"I was anticipating the death penalty," Robinson said after sentencing. His client "is pleased from the standpoint that he now has the time, without fighting for his life, to fight for an appeal."

Ben-Hamid will be eligible for parole in 25 years.

## European lawyer hired to defend mercenaries captured in Seychelles

DURBAN, Dec. 14 (A.P.) — Mercenary leader Col. Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare says a lawyer is being hired to defend soldiers of fortune left behind during last month's abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles islands.

The South African Press Association reported Hoare had released a brief statement from his home near Pietermaritzburg saying a prominent European lawyer had been contacted about the case.

Hoare said permission was being sought from Seychelles

President Albert Rene for the unnamed lawyer to represent the captured mercenaries.

Hoare allegedly led an attempt to overthrow Mr. Rene that fell through Nov. 25 when airport customs officials discovered weapons hidden in the luggage of a band of mercenaries.

Hoare and 43 other mercenaries fled aboard an Air-India jet that was allegedly hijacked and forced to fly to Durban, South Africa. Six other alleged mercenaries were left behind and captured.

## West remembers Polish patriot

By Tony Austria

MORGES, Switzerland — Political turmoil in Poland has led to a renewal of interest in the life of Ignacy Paderewski, the Polish musician and patriot who played a key role in his country's independence between the two World Wars.

An exhibition to mark the 40th anniversary of Paderewski's death, including a number of previously unpublished documents and letters, has coincided with a wave of Swiss public concern about the fate of Poland, according to the organizers.

Paderewski lived from 1857 until 1941 at Rioud-Bosson near Morges, and from his chalet home conducted the diplomatic campaign that culminated in U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's insistence on a united and independent Poland under the 1919 treaty of Versailles.

He died in New York in 1941, during a campaign of protest against the Soviet and German partition of Poland in 1939, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery near Washington D.C.

"Of course we had planned the exhibition well before what I call the Walesa period" Hugues Faesi, a Swiss journalist and member of the Morges-based Paderewski Society, said in reference to the Polish independent trade union Solidarity led by Lech Walesa.

"It is a coincidence, but the exhibition has attracted noticeably more attention because of current events than would have been the case otherwise," Mr. Faesi said.

"Last December we were sent a sheaf of Paderewski documents by a Polish official, and the interest in Paderewski has clearly increased there too."

The exhibition has been on display in Lausanne and the society plans to take it to Morges and Vevey — three cities where Paderewski was awarded honorary citizenship — and perhaps also to German-speaking Switzerland.

Paderewski believed the Swiss citizen's passionate attachment to his native soil made him sympathetic to the national strivings of others. "No other people has carried as high as you have done the sacred flag of human solidarity,"

Paderewski said in 1933 when he became an honorary citizen of Lausanne.

Last month the city paid permanent tribute by dedicating a refurbished concert hall in its prestige casino complex to Paderewski, whose piano recitals in Switzerland always attracted a full house.

Xavier Salina, a former mayor of Morges, founded the Paderewski Society in 1977 and its 300 members are still organized from the town hall.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski's identification with the Polish cause began soon after his birth in 1860 in Kurkowiec, part of a province annexed by Russia, when Russian Cossacks led away his father in the course of a Polish uprising.

His piano-playing won him a place in the Warsaw Academy of Music at the age of 12, launching his brilliant career as performer and composer. In 1936 Paderewski was invited to play the lead role in "Moonlight Sonata," a British film based on his life story.

In the peace negotiations following World War I Paderewski persuaded President Wilson to press for an independent and united Poland, and he was briefly prime minister of the new state in 1919.

Following criticism of his leadership Paderewski resigned, never to return to Poland, and devoted himself to his family and music at Rioud-Bosson.

But with the outbreak of World War II he first issued a protest "to the civilized world" against the partition of Poland and later presided over the Polish national council in Paris, set up under the government-in-exile of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski.

In 1940 Paderewski finally left Switzerland after Nazi Germany defeated France and went to the U.S.

# U.S. State Department gives its reasons for Abu 'Ein extradition

Following is the memorandum of decision in the case of the request by the state of Israel for the extradition of Ziyad Abu 'Ein, released by the United States State Department.

### Summary and decision

Ziyad Abu 'Ein is accused by the state of Israel of crimes which are claimed to subject him to extradition pursuant to the current 1963 Extradition Treaty between the United States and Israel. Acting in accordance with that treaty and implementing statutory law, Abu 'Ein was taken into custody by U.S. officials in response to Israel's request. A magistrate for the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois, eastern division, determined after a hearing that Abu 'Ein should be extradited to stand trial in Israel. Abu 'Ein then sought a Writ of Habeas Corpus from the district court. After review of proceedings before the magistrate, the petition for the writ was denied. The Order of Denial was affirmed by appeal by Abu 'Ein to the United States Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit. Thereafter the United States Supreme Court denied Abu 'Ein's petition for Writ of Certiorari.

Abu 'Ein, having exhausted all avenues of judicial relief, has petitioned the State Department for relief on grounds hereinafter discussed. Having responsibility to make a final judgement on the question of extradition, I have carefully considered all matters asserted by Abu 'Ein, his legal counsel and diplomats who have requested opportunity to address the question of extradition. I have concluded that our treaty with Israel and compelling law require a conclusion that Abu 'Ein be extradited. I have today signed the warrant surrendering Abu 'Ein to the state seeking extradition.

In contesting extradition, Abu 'Ein has raised three contentions: the evidence is insufficient to sustain the magistrate's finding that there is probable cause to believe Abu 'Ein committed the crimes for which extradition is requested; the crimes charged against him are political offenses and thus are not extraditable crimes; and if extradited, Abu 'Ein would not receive a fair trial. These all raise legal issues, and none other than legal contentions have been considered in arriving at today's decision. They will be addressed in the order stated.

### Probable cause

The magistrate's finding of probable cause is based in large part on a statement of Jamal Hasan Ahmad Yasin (Yasin). In that statement Yasin confesses his own responsibility for the crimes charged against Abu 'Ein and implicates Abu 'Ein as an accomplice. Abu 'Ein contends Yasin's statement should not be considered because: (1) Yasin's statement is that of an accomplice and is therefore inherently unreliable; (2) Yasin's statement is not sufficiently corroborated by other evidence; (3) Yasin later recanted the statement insofar as it implicates Abu 'Ein; (4) Yasin's statement was transcribed in Hebrew, rather than Yasin's native Arabic, and Yasin is not familiar with Hebrew; (5) the statement was taken under inherently coercive conditions; and (6) the statement is inherently incredible.

To facilitate discussion of these contentions, Yasin's statement will be summarized, and corroborating evidence will then be related. According to an affidavit signed by Yasin: On May 11, 1979, Yasin drove from his home on the West Bank to Tiberies with the intention of selecting a location in which later to place a bomb. He was

accompanied by his friend Abu 'Ein, whom he that day had enlisted in Al Fatah and in the Tiberies operation. On May 14, Yasin prepared a bomb with a timing mechanism and, after explaining how to set the mechanism, delivered the bomb to Abu 'Ein with instructions to place it in a refuse bin in Tiberies. Abu 'Ein left Yasin's home for Tiberies at 9:00 a.m. with the bomb. He returned at 4:30 p.m., stating that he had placed the bomb in a refuse bin in the centre of a public market in Tiberies. The next day, May 15, Yasin met with Abu 'Ein and told him of news reports of a bomb's explosion in a market place in Tiberies, stating that "the operation had succeeded, that two persons had been killed and 36 injured." Sometime thereafter, upon learning that a comrade had been arrested, Yasin told Abu 'Ein that they were in danger and that Abu 'Ein should do nothing until contacted by Yasin. Two days later, Yasin's cousin, Mufida Jaber (Jaber), delivered a letter to Abu 'Ein. Jaber, later still, informed Yasin that Abu 'Ein had gone to America via Amman, Jordan.

According to an affidavit signed by Jaber (also claimed to have been recanted insofar as it incriminates Abu 'Ein): an intermediary gave Jaber a note from Yasin to deliver to Abu 'Ein. The note stated that named persons had been captured, and that Abu 'Ein should take care. At the time the note was delivered, Abu 'Ein asked Jaber where Yasin was. When she replied she did not know, Abu 'Ein told her he wished to go to America via Amman. She later reported Abu 'Ein's statement to Yasin.

According to an affidavit of an Israeli police officer in charge of investigating the Tiberies bombing: a time bomb hidden in a refuse bin in the centre of a market in Tiberies had exploded on the afternoon of May 14, 1979, killing 2 boys and injuring 36 other people sufficiently to require hospital treatment for each of them.

There is also evidence that on May 20, 1979, six days after the bombing, Abu 'Ein obtained a visa to enter the United States. On June 14, 1979, having travelled via Jordan, Abu 'Ein arrived in Chicago, Illinois, where he took up residence with his sister and her husband. On Aug. 17, 1979, when FBI agents went to that residence with a warrant for his arrest, Abu 'Ein then denied his identity.

Abu 'Ein's six attacks on the finding of probable cause will next be considered and evaluated.

(1) In response to the assertion that the statement of an accomplice must be deemed unreliable, it is well established that an uncorroborated statement of an accomplice may nevertheless be sufficient to establish probable cause. Indeed, in federal courts even a conviction can be based on uncorroborated accomplice testimony. The credibility of Yasin's statement is enhanced by the fact that it is contrary to his own penal interest; while it incriminates Abu 'Ein, it also establishes, without in any way mitigating, Yasin's own guilt.

(2) Although sufficient in itself to support a finding of probable cause, Yasin's statement is also corroborated in a number of significant respects. The Israeli investigating officer's statement confirmed that a time bomb placed in a refuse bin in the centre of a market in Tiberies had exploded on the afternoon of May 14, 1979, killing 2 and injuring 36. Jaber's statement confirmed that she had delivered a note from Yasin to Abu 'Ein which stated that named persons had been captured and that Abu 'Ein should exercise care. Finally, under these circumstances, Abu 'Ein's flight to America and denial of his identity when first approached by officers in Chicago, although impossible to innocent explanations, can be viewed as evidence of a consciousness of guilt for purposes of probable cause.

(3) Proffered evidence that both Yasin and Jaber later recanted their original statement insofar as they incriminate Abu 'Ein, is no more

cognisable now than it was in the courts. In upholding the magistrate's refusal to admit evidence of the alleged recantations, the Court of Appeals stated the well established rule. "An accused in an extradition hearing has no right to contradict the demanding country's proof or to pose questions of credibility as in an ordinary trial, but only to offer evidence which explains or clarifies that proof." To do otherwise would convert an extradition hearing into a full-scale trial, which it is not intended to be. An extradition proceeding is not a trial of the guilt or innocence of an accused but instead has the character of a preliminary examination in a criminal proceeding. Applying this rule, the Court of Appeals held: "The later statements of Yasin and Jaber do not explain the government's evidence, rather they tend to contradict or challenge the credibility of the facts implicating petitioner in the bombing. Therefore, the magistrate properly decided that such a contest should be resolved at trial in Israel. The alleged recantations are matters to be considered at the trial, not the extradition hearing." The considerations underlying the aforementioned rule are as compelling for the State Department as they are for the courts.

(4) Admittedly, Yasin's first statement (as well as that of Jaber) was transcribed in Hebrew rather than Yasin's native Arabic. The significance of this fact is nullified in large part by evidence received during the District Court hearing. Such evidence discloses that Judge Shabtay of the Magistrate's Court in Jerusalem questioned both Yasin and Jaber in Arabic, and determined they understood their statements and had made them freely.

(5) While Abu 'Ein asserts that Yasin's original statement was taken under "inherently coercive circumstances," he admits that Yasin's treatment while detained prior to the confession is "unknown." Indeed, the guarded manner in which this contention is stated — that Yasin's statement was made "apparently without a prior opportunity to consult counsel, family or friend and after an unknown but likely period of weeks of detention" — reveals its own weakness. Moreover, when Yasin allegedly recanted his earlier statement, he did not claim that he had incriminated Abu 'Ein because he had been coerced in any respect, but rather claimed that he had done so because he thought Abu 'Ein was safely out of the country.

(6) Finally, the contention that Yasin's original statement is on its face inherently incredible is patently without merit.

### The political offense exception

Abu 'Ein's contention that the crimes charged against him are political offenses — and thus are not crimes for which he can be extradited — was fully considered by the courts. After conducting an extensive hearing on the issue, the federal magistrate held that the political offense exception was not applicable under the circumstances of this case. The district court, in denying Abu 'Ein's petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, and the Court of Appeals, in affirming the order denying the petition for the writ, expressly agreed with the federal magistrate's conclusion. The United States Supreme Court, in denying the petition for Writ of Certiorari, must be deemed to have rejected the claim of the political offense exception.

The standard relied upon by United States courts in determining applicability of the political offense exception is the "political incidence" test. Under that test, a common crime cannot be considered a political offense unless two conditions are first satisfied: the act must have been committed during a political uprising, involving a group of

which the accused was a member, and the act must have been "incidental to" that uprising, that is, done in furtherance of or with the intention of assisting it. The placing of a time bomb in a market place with intention to kill civilians cannot be deemed to be "incidental to" a political uprising.

That is and must be the position of the United States. It is hoped that it would be the position of all nations. Anyone contemplating the murder of innocent civilians in a misguided effort to further a political cause must be on notice that he will not be permitted to take refuge under a political offense exception. I do not purport to determine that Abu 'Ein is in fact such a person. In addressing the issue of whether the political offense exception applies, I now conclude only that crimes charged — whether or not in fact committed — are not political crimes. While the State Department is the final arbiter of the question whether a charged crime is within the political offense exception in extradition proceedings, no reason appears in this case why the Department's determination should differ from the judicial determination.

I do not and need not for purposes of extradition make any decision on the question of Abu 'Ein's guilt or innocence. That determination can be made only by a trial court.

### Fair trial

Concern has been expressed by Abu 'Ein that he would not receive a fair trial if extradited to Israel. This concern appears to be based in large part on an assumption that he would be tried in a military court for security offenses.

We are now satisfied that this assumption is without basis. We have been formally assured by the government of Israel that the crimes charged against Abu 'Ein — murder, attempted murder and causing bodily harm with aggravating intent — are common criminal offenses which will be tried in an ordinary civilian court; that the conditions of Abu 'Ein's confinement pending trial and the place of his detention will be the same as in the case of any other civilian detainee accused of similar crimes; that he will be entitled to a speedy public trial and to counsel of his choice; that he will be entitled to confidential interviews with his attorney on any workday during regular hours; that he will be entitled to weekly visits by family members and other persons; that normal rules of criminal procedure and evidence will prevail; and that the burden will be on the prosecution to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If convicted, Abu 'Ein would have the right to appeal the decision to the Israeli Supreme Court. Finally, the charges against Abu 'Ein do not subject him to the possibility of the death penalty. Abu 'Ein has stated that if he "could be assured of a just trial in an open system, (he) would have nothing to fear." I believe he has those assurances.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, I cannot agree with Abu 'Ein's contentions that there is a lack of probable cause when prevailing law requires that I give consideration to the Yasin statement. Nor can I agree for reasons stated that the crimes charged are within the political offense exception or that Abu 'Ein will not receive a just and fair trial within a judicial system not unlike our own system. I thus conclude that compelling law, including our treaty with Israel, require that I sign the surrender warrant, and I have done so this date.

(Signed) William P. Clark  
December 12, 1981

Handwritten signature: *William P. Clark*